Mr. King then gave way to the motion, and The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the ommittee on elections, declaring it inexpedient to admit H.

derstood as expressing an opinion relative to the conflicting

The question was then taken on the resolution of the ma-

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to admit Hugh N. Smith,

FRIDAY, JULY 19. SENATE.

Mr. Benton offered a resolution for an inquiry into the ex-

Mr. King offered his amendment restricting the Southern

Butier re-stated some of his opinions pre viously ex

Mr. Foote replied to Mr. Berrien, who rejoined. Mr. Hale said a week ago be moved to lay this bill on the

table. He withdrew it at the earnest request of the Sena-tor from Mississippi. He would still refrain, from courtesy

The question was on the amendment of Mr. King, propos-ing the line of 35 degrees 30 minutes. Mr. Jefferson Davis moved to amend the amendment, so

as to insert 36 degrees, instead of 35.

The motion was put on the latter and decided in the moga-

The original amendment was rejected by 20 to 37, as fol-

YEAS-Messis. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston,

Soute, Turney, Tuice-20.

Nays-Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis, of Mass, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas,

ingressment of the bill.

Mr. Underwood suggested that to-morrow the motion to

which on his motion was referred to a select committee of

After some preliminary proceedings, Mr. Gorman of Ia..

eas and pays, of 105 in the affirmative, and 94 in the nega-

the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, (Mr. McLane of Maryland, in the chair,) and took up for conside-

the Territory of Deseret

Mr. Strong stated that the committee on elections had reported unanimously against the admission of the delegate.

The resolution to that effect was read.

Mr. McDonald of Ia., argued in favor of the admission of

the delegate; maintaining that the people of that remote country should have a delegate or a representative in some

enputations upon the Texas troops, and quoted General T. tter of 1846, in which he spoke in commendation of the

At this time an executive message was received from President Fillmore, without being opened.

Mr. Pearce then continued his speech.

He deprecated the resort to arms by Texas on the question of boundary. He contended that New Mexico had claims independent of Texas, and that the latter had never asserted or maintained jurisdiction over the territory in dis-

The Senate went into Executive Sess

Mr. Burt called him to order.

ution of California.

Mr. Berrien reinforced his remarks.

we could have votes instead of talk.

The resolutions herotofore submitted and 'lying on the ta-ble were taken up in order—the most of them were again ld on the table.
The resolution to admit the Editor of the Southern Press The resolution and the sense of the usual privi-less on the thought the Senate, was read. Less on the thought the senate, was read. Mr. Hale moved to amend the resolution by adding, "and

Mr. Hate moved to amend the resolution by adding at Editor of the National Era." After some remarks by Messrs. Dawson and Yulee

esclation for the algorithm of the distribution of the bill research then resumed the consideration of the bill research the select committee of thirteen—to admit Cali-Mr. Taylor moved to amend, so as to admit him "as soon

the negative—ayes 85; noes 89.

The amendment of Mr. Bowie—to admit Mr. Smith as the advocate of the convention held at Santa Fe, was rejected; as was also, by a vote of—ayes 85, noes 90, the substitute (for the original resolutions) that the said Hugh N. Smith, E.sq., be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives as a telegrate from New Meyics for the thirty, first Converges Amend 3.9th section, by striking out the tenth and eleventh of the word "eastwardly" in the twelfth line, and in-acre the 34th degree of north latitude intersects said hence east with said parallel of latitude."

end the seventh section, by adding thereto the as a delegate from New Mexico for the thirty-first Congress provided that, by such admission, the House is not to be un-

same is hereby made, to the people of California, and der pail have taken place; that the said State of jorny of the Committee of Elections, and which is us follows shall consent to the establishment of a territory are assigned to her by this act; and that ac gly, so soon as the consent of said State shall have expressed in some convenient and authoritative mode, new territory shall be laid off and established, to be called The committee then rose, and the House adjourned, pend-ing a motion for the previous question. britory of Colorado, the boundaries of which shall be

the 35th parallel of latitude, and running with saidpar dlat-the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains; thence, tol-ains the crest or highest part of said mountain, as near as y be, to the 37th parallel of North latitude; thence ith said parallel until it intersects the Colorado hence along the course of said river, and down in channel, and in the middle thereof, to the line of the republic of Mexico; thence along said y line Westwardly to the Pacific ocean, to a point ignes from shore; thence to the beginning; including situated anywhere within that portion of the sea god within the present boundaries; and for the govern of such territory, so to be established, all the provisions relating to the Tearitory of Utah, except the who a the consent of the State of California shall en expressed in manner and form as provided for by

Senate than on the present occasion. He ald a vote now be taken he would willingly

efore the Senate under most favorable cirs; it had the weight of the high character and of the Senator from Kentucky; it was recommen-high and fascinating name of a compromise—as cace. Were it a measure to restore peace he th delight—we would rejoice were any law d which could restore peace and harmony. He could consider the bill. He could not regard it in any such He thought its passage would result in the beginning agitation. He thought it a measure to make

thirteen, and particularly the provisions of the to the Fugitive Slave bill, when colled had to order. That bill was not at pre-

mixed that other gentlemen had been permitted

en permitted upon all the various subjects

to by the South, and by which they had, and said that to those compromises was charkable demands now made upon her, so the Missouri compromise, and consideression; now it was thought ultra to op-

sen as a whole, the bill was worse for the any case under present circumstances, or sparately. He also reviewed the non-dithe doctrine of non-intervention as set He opposed them both as disastrous to

faithful and rigid adherence to the Consti hopes would be fully realized.

of the U. States, and that they would sted to that Union, regardless of the

replied that there had been. He then referred dings of public meetings held in South Caroli-h of July last, in which the spirit of disunion preent, and at almost every meeting Mississippi to as the gailant, worthy State which had moved such was to act with South Carolina in the obtain. He also referred to the speeches of Mr.

offered on the 27th ult: Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be in and elsewhere breathed the spirit of disuas about to make allusion to a speech delivered dual who was at present the law professor of structed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law any officer of the army from assuming or exercising within the limits of the United States any civil power or auwithin the limits of the United States any civil power or authority not conferred by an act of Congress, and of providing an adequate punishment for such offences.

Mr. Pearce addressed the Senate in defence of President Taylor, in reply to the charges made in the late speech of Mr. Houston. Mr. P. denied that President Taylor had east

declation to the Missouri Compromise line, and of thereon, reading at large from speeches made any deliberate design to dissolve the Union.

about abjectly to the uncentrollable aggression only, and that whatever South Carolina re-

also carry out what sever she resolved to do, comented upon the change which took place the remarks of the Senator from Mississippi. and contended that in all the intercourse the United States had with Texas, she had recognised the boundaries claimed by the latter. He declared Texas would resist, forcibly, if it the now directed against the Southern agita-ne was said respecting the Northern fanaties.

came to that, all attemps to wrest that territory from her, and said, if that is treason she would incur it, and he (Mr. R.) would stand by her.

Mr. Clay said that the message just received from the Mesissippi would not be continued any President, was understood to be on the subject, and con-tained authentic information of the actual position of the

government and government affairs, and required immediate

action. He moved to go into Executive session, which was carried, and HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Daniel inquired if it would be in order to postpone the consideration of the report in relation to the delegate Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Berrien,

Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Tur-The Speaker answered no.

Mr. McClernand said something about the rightful claims against the government, when

Clay, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Day-no, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, c, Haie, Handin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Mr. Burt called him to order.

Mr. Daniel moved to go into Committee of the Whole, and take up the private calendar. Lost.

Mr. Strong moved that the debate on the Deseret delegate be closed to-day at 1½ o'clock. Carried.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the report of the Committee on Elections to whom were referred the credentials of Almon Shields, Saith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Un-Wales, Walker, Webster and Whitcomb-

or the special order, being the report of the Committee on Elections, to whom were referred the credentials of Almon W. Babbitt, Esq., and his memorial praying to be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives as a delegate from the provisional State of Deseret, and concluding with a recommendation to adopt the following resolution, viz: so amended. He was prepared to justi-some parts of the bill, to which objections ers; but he would feel compelled to vote amend it as to enable him to give it his prepared an amendment to the amendment

of the pending amendments after the word

ry of the State shall be as follows: Commencthe at the forty-second degree of North with the Southern boundary line of Mr. Underwood, will probably vote against it. We fear Oregon to the summit of the Sierra Navada, now, that California will be forced through singly. of latitude 35 30, thence with said paral-

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1850.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1850.

N. Smith as a delegate from New Mexico.

Mr. Green moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "as a delegate." To be a delegate there must be people to be represented—but in this case there were no Things looks squally enough, and we must look to Providence to save us from impending danger. The last scenes people.

This motion was opposed by Messrs, Carter, Duer and Crowell, and opposed by Messrs, Burt, Holmes, Seddon and Woodward. Mr. Green withdrew his amendment, but Mr. Strong renewed it. It was lost—67 to 80.

Mr. Meade offered an amendment, to admit Mr. Smith at Mr. Weade offered an amendment, to admit Mr. Smith at Mr. Weade offered an amendment, to admit Mr. Smith at Mr. Smit the "proper time." To admit him now, would be a violation pained (to use no stronger word) to see Mr. Clay, and the of the constitution and laws. his laudable efforts to amend the Senate bill, and by their stubborn resistance to change, adding fuel to the flame. The Mr. T. was replied to by Mr. Messrs. Stanton of Tenn. The Mr. T. was replied to by Mr. Meade's amendment was negative for the settlement of her western and northern tived. concession to Southern rights, satisfies us that the bill can-The question being taken on Mr. Schenck's amendment, that it is "expedient," to admit Mr. Smith, it was decided in that pass—for, if Mr. Foote's proposition could not pass, how could we expect that Mr. King's motion could succeed! The Esq., to a seat in the House as a delegate from New Mexico.

Stitution, and that, unable to weather the storm, they have fered a salary of \$5,000. This he declined—and for his octation and the property of t abandoned the proud vessel that bears the sacred elements casional services in the neighboring. State he receives a reof constitutional liberty? Will they, in their blind madness, duced sum as compensation. crush the hopes of all lovers of liberty, and be pointed at as the faithless guardians of the temple, which they themselves have broken into fragments, through their own dissensions? Such must be the result, unless the utmost moderation

Mr. Benton onered a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of creeting the office of recorder of and titles for California; referred.

The Compromise Bill was then taken up.
Mr. King spoke in support of his amendment. Mr. Foote withdrew his amendment proposing an alteration of the nd the purest patriotism be called into action. Texas now presents the critical point in the outworks of the Unionand we are amazed at the blindness and flippancy with limits of California, as it would evidently, he said, weaken which some of the organs of the Northern majority treat this vital question. We content ourselves with a single exboundary of California to 35 degrees 30 minutes. He would ample, but that is a pregnant one-from the Philadelphia North American. Hear what it says: Were it not for their grossly lawless and treasonable cha-

not vote for the bill without this amendment, and the reduc-tion of the number of representatives from California to one. Mr. Berrien spoke on the same side, and contended, also, that it made no difference whether the Wilmot Proviso was imposed by Congress directly, or by confirming the Consti-Were it not for their grossly lawless and treasonable character, which moves a more serious feeling, one might laugh at the threatened proceedings of the authorities of Texas, involving, as we are told, military preparations for the invasion of New Mexico—Territory of the United States, or independent State, as we may choose to regard her—and the subjugation and condign punisament of her people as relicis and traitors, resisting the rightful authority of Texas. Governor Bell writes a letter to the President requiring to know, so far as we are yet inforced, whether Texas in effecting her nurs we are yet informed, whether Texas, in effecting her pur-ose, is to have the pleasure of a brash with the troops of he United States, or whether they are to be ordered out of the way, leaving her the single insufficient task of flogging gust, the New Mexicans; and the blood of all the Howards rises in FINAL BEARING IN THE CASE OF PROFESSOR the House of Representatives to declare that the question of ing that she has taken "active measures, "by military power o insintain her rights and honor."

There is something very terrible, to appearance, in all this: tive, as follows:
Ysas-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, Underwood, Yulee-23.
Navs-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Eright, Cass. Chase, Clay, [Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb-32.

ernment at Washington, not to give way to any unnecessa the backwoods -or beyond the backwoods-her lessons hav- E. F. Allen, of Sai not near so savage and bloodthirsty as she scenis; and, for all her ferocious airs and threats, we do not think she would so amiable, at bottom, for that, after all. But even suppose of Mass, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hule, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, Miller, Nortis, Pearce, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sprunnee, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Waller, Whitcomb-37.

Mr. Clemens moved to lay on the table the whole bill but withdrew it in order to allow Mr. Foote to offer an amend. The world move an adjournment with the understand. The world move an adjournment with the understand.

Ar. Cray would be glad, he said, to have the question set-tled definitely. He would prefer an indefinite postponement to laying it on the table, whenever it may be taken up. He would consent, as far as he was concerned, that the final question be taken on Tuesday. He would not be able to speak till Monday.

Mr. Berrien would vote against laying the bill on the table, because he would wish to make some remarks on the tox to begin upon, and we shall ceuse to be in fear of Texa. Mr. Underwood suggested that to-morrow the motion to fill the blank be made, and the various sums voted on. If the bill should not meet his views, he would like to say some-fera to "the gaseonading of Governor Bell and the Texa-Mr. Bissell presented a memorial from Miss Dix, asking for a donation of public land for the benefit of the insane; triet, which Texas cannot protect them from destroying The House then proceeded to the consideration of the question of admitting Hugh N. Smith as a delegate from Sew Mexico. This is a strange time for Texas to think of raising troop to lay the whole subject on the table.

The question was decided in the affirmative on a vote by to send to New Mexico. She wants all she can get for he

sion of New Mexico.
On motion of Mr. Strong, the rules were suspended and ration the report of the committee on elections, on the appli-cation of Almon W. Babbitt, to be admitted as a delegate from Mexicans, and not believe that that gallant people will have Country.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Gentry, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Evans of Md., Mr. Brown of Miss., Mr. Root, Mr. Buer, Mr. Burt, and Mr. Stephens of Ga., when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1850.

SENATE.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior in answer to the resolution of March 28th, transmitting statistics of the Land Office.

Mr. Cass called up the following resolution which he had offered on the 27th ult:

and a wanton stretch of power, they will inevitably sacrifice the curses of every true friend of constitutional liberty .-

finally crush all his airy hopes, and that he will have to explain by death the most wanton and atrocious crime that the criminal calendar can exhibit. The last the people are the source of all power, and should therefore have the right to bestow their offices on

plausible names for the other posts are, Graham of Description, viz.

That it is inexpedient to admit Almon W. Babbitt, esq. to a seart in this body, as a delegate from the alleged State of Description. Taking it all in all, this would be a pretty of Mr. Babbitt, esq. Mr. Babell spoke in faver of admitting Mr. B.

Mr. Clay will probably close the debate on the Senate bill to-day, and the vote be taken on to-morrow. He wishes it definitely disposed of—either passed or rejected—but not laid on the table. Messrs King and Berrien, and perhaps Mr. Underwood, will probably vote against it. We fear, now, that California will be forced through singly.

President Fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence to the President Fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence to the President Fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence to the president fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence to the president Fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence to the president fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence to the president fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence to the president fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence to the president fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence to the president fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence to the president fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence to the president fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence to the president fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence to the president fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence to the president fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence to the president fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence to the president fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence to the president fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence to the president fillmore on Fildsy removed his residence of the other posts are, Graham of the sate the sover of the sate of the sold of the sold of the sold of the residence of the delete of the sold of the sol plausible names for the other posts are, Graham of blished the system, now desired here, proves it to be one ad-

Mr. Webster, Secretary of State. Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Pearce, Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Bates, of Mo., Secretary of War. Mr. Graham, of N. C., Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Crittenden Attorney General.

The Postmuster General is not yet definitively settled, ing to a difference of opinion ag

quently, to be riven into fragments? We cannot yet bring Magineer of the James River and Kanawha Company, had

public services of the late President, was delivered before

Dr. Ira Williams has been nominated by a Democratic meeting in Fairfax, as their candidate for the State Convention, subject to the approval of the District Convention, or

DR. WEBSTER TO BE HUNG.

Saturday's New York Express publishes the report of the Council Committee on Pardons, and the Address of Governor Briggs of Massachusetts, refusing the commutation of ils sentence, and fixing the execution on Friday, 39th Au-

The case of Prof. Webster came up, according to previous assignment before the Committee on Pardons at 10 o'clock this morning. Licut. Governor Reed asked Charles Spear, what he proposed to do, and whether he wanted to make another speech. To an inquiry of Mr. Spear, the Licut. Goving been chiefly exploits of horse-play with the Indians, and rough-and-tumble conflicts with the Mexicans; but she is show that a gross vine maint be sufficient to kills using

Rev. Samuel fringerouse, of training Notes are County wished to appear in behalf of a petition of the community on apt to be forgotten—that class of persons who wer too apt to be forgotten—that class of persons who were Christians, and who wished to prevent crime—who were fol-lowers of Him who had overcome evil with good. The Council are now in secret session. The Transfer says a rumor is current out of doors that

the council in secret session, is adverse to the petition for a commutation of the sentence, and that a day in Oct. has been designated for the execution of the prisioner.

The decision will be made public to morrow morning.

STILL LATER.

New York, July 19—6, P. M.

The New York Globe of this morning has a dispatch from Boston, dated at 10% o'clock on Thursday night, which amounters that the Lieutenant Governor and Council had decided against the potition of Professor Websterle.

cil had decided against the perition of Professor Webster's friends for a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life, and have fixed the time for his execution for Friday, the

commits insurrection against the Constitution and Union, has not only blasted our prospects for tobacco, but has rein attempting to oust her from her acknowledged rights East of the Rio Grande.

The corn crop, perhaps, may yet be made.

Mosses. Editors—I have seen with great and growing plea-sure, the efforts made by a writer in the Whig and Enquirer, un-der the name of "One of the People," to stay the current of popular sentiment in favor of the radicalism with which the one of the most painful as well as important, is the death of Sir Robert Peel, whose sagacity, moral conrage and eloqueat vindication of the cause of Free Trade reared an undying

seems based on good authority. Webster in the State Department and Pearce in the Navy. This is as good as we had a right to expect, and we remark the second and the second and we remark the second and 5th. That the experience of those States which have esta

means proposed.

The second proposition I utterly deny. I deny emphatically, that the judge is the servant of the people, in the sense in which it is generally used. On the contrary, the judge is the servant of justice. He has no right to pay allegiance to the people, or to obey their orders. A higher and before mission is higher nor of his hands are placed the sense; holier mission is his. In one of his hands are placed the scales of justice; in the other, the line and plumet of the law. His thoughts, his judgments and his acts, must be weighed in the

one and directed by the other. one and directed by the other.

The proposition, then, that judges should be elected for a term of years, and thus be immediately and promptly responsible to the people, so far as it depends on this argument, fails to the ground. Jam far from thinking that judges should be incorrected. be irresponsible; for while I have never heard of corruption in any of our judges, yet should such a case arise, the reme dy should be at hand. Impeachment, under our present laws has been thought by many to be a "mere scarecrow." If so, let some other plan be adopted which will more effectually accomplish this purpose; but whatever it be, let it be well guarded, lest in times of high excitement it should be abused. Let not rash and unclean hands have the power to defile and destroy the only editice in which the weak may lie down, secure against the power of the strong-the edifice of judi-

have been too often made in obedience to party spirit, and party discipline. But I have been taught to believe that no leature of any system of government should be changed, unless a better can be substituted in its place; that no insti-tution should be destroyed to get rid of an evil existing in it, unless another plan can be devised, in which the evil does not exist. More especially is this true of an institution of long standing. Now does any man believe that elections of udiciary, by the people, would be free from party spirit? On the contrary, do we not know that party excitement is more violent in proportion to the number under its influence! Party spirit exists in the Legislature, small in number as it calumess of judgment, and propriety of conduct, as is to be found in the Legislature? I think not—excitement in large masses is contagious, and, like physical heat, its tendency is to equal diffusion; but unlike heat, it increases instead or diminishing, by expansion. He who is most violent makes more converts than he who is calm; and thus when action in the distribution of the converts that the distribution is calm; and thus when action in the distribution is the distribution of the converts that the distribution is calm; and thus when action is the distribution in the distribution is the distribution of the converts with Henry Enliver or in learn any expectation. omes, it is oftener the offspring of highly inflamed prejude or preference, than of calm, cool judgment. We are not likely then to get a calmer and more discriminating choice of judges from the people than from the Legislature, and if this be so, how, in this point of view, do we bette ourselves by taking the election from the Logislature?

But have we not a remedy as the law now stands for im proper elections by the Legislature? The Legislature is the agent of the people; each particular delegate is the agent of his constituency. Now, if an agent misuses his powers, what is easier than to cancel them? If your delegate votes for judges upon party considerations, and you think such inreal one for your desire to deprive the Legislature of the election of the judicary, you have in your hands a remedy much surer and simpler than the proposed alteration of the constitution. But this portion of the subject has been fully and noty discussed by "One of the People," in the E pirer of 18th inst., that I shall not attempt to add anything

on the bench who would soon be gotten rid of, by an election

they will leave it under the new constitution, if the ap-proaching convention introduce into that instrument the ome provision as is to be found in the constitution of 1830; The present judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, of the General Court, and of the Superior Courts of Chancery, shall remain in office until the formination of the session of he first Legislature, elected under this constitution, and no onger." Art. V. Sec. 3. That this section will be introluced into the new constitution, there is little doubt.

It is certainly a great evil that, when judges are too old or

too infirm to work, they will not resign. But, before I con-sider the bearing of this position, and the remedy for the when you elected them, were vigorous in mind and body; who, for the sake of the honor or from other causes, perhaps nave loaded them with one ous daties which have because is a part passa with the increase of our wealth and popula navitang is absolutely preposterous. The only question with them is how to live. Hence we find that nearly all the angles of the General Court "have an iron or so in the fire"

hese men have spent the prime of their lives and the vigor of their manhoods in your service—that they have endured of their manhoods in your service—that they have endured wast labor, and done eminent service in their day, and have never been adequately paid for it—that they have chimbed the steep of his loaded with heavy burdens, and with almost nothing but empty honor for their reward, you think it strange, that when their eyes grow dim and their in almost now.

And when they most need to have seen their offices and throw themselved to the years their offices and throw themselved to the years of the world. For shame! This is not a Virginia sentiment!! We both agree, this is an evil. I think the people are to blame for it, because they pay the judges so stingly. But is there a remedy! I think there is a very plain one. Instead of electing the judiciary for a short term of years or for any term of years, let them he elected until some fixed age, the arrival of which shall be elected until some fixed age, the arrival of which shall be elected until some fixed age, the arrival of which shall be elected until some fixed age, the arrival of which shall be elected until some fixed age, the arrival of which shall be elected until some fixed age, the arrival of which shall be elected until some fixed age, the arrival of which shall be elected until some fixed age, the arrival of which shall be elected until some fixed age, the arrival of which shall be elected until some fixed age, the arrival of which shall be elected until some fixed age, the arrival of which shall be elected until some fixed age, the arrival of which shall be a fixed fixed to the president of the Assembly, ence of the pone.

A diplomatic dinner was given on Saturday, at the core of the Lord Normandy and Cau, La Ulite were prosent.

A duel was fought on Sanday, at Verselles, between M. A deep was fought on Sanday, at Verselles, between M. A deep was fought on Sanday, at Verselles, between M. A deep was fought on Sanday, at Verselles, between M. A deep was fought on Sanday, at Verselles, between M. A deep was fought on Sanday, at Verselles, between M. A deep was fought on Sanday, at Verselles, between M. A deep was fought on Sanday, at Verselles, between M. A deep was fought on Sanday, at Verselles, between M. A deep was fought on Sanday, at Verselles, between M. A deep was fought on Sanday, at Verselles, be

competition? On the contrary, are one-third of those who generally desire judgeships, if they could get them, fit for the tion among men fit only to be sergeants, for the post of general, if you placed it so low in point of henor and compensation that men fit to be generals would not have it. And would it be wise, because of this competition, to say "Oh! we cated, there would be none who were not eminent. Most of the judges elected under the old regime, (many of whom as now, and the salaries were a more ample support than they are now. Nor do I mean to deny that of late years here have been elections of able men, but in many such cadependence on their salaries, and in others the proceeds from their practice were not so great as the salaries of the judges. But it is said that no age can be fixed, for the retring of judges from the bench; that while some decline early, others retain their powers until an extreme old age. This is unquestionably true to some extent; and though we cannot fix a point at which we can say, "Here all men begin to decline," yet we may accomplish our purpose in substance, and fix a point at which most men begin to decline. And while we may by fixing this point (say at the age of 65 or 70,) cut off some was still retain their powers, we will, by this means, at least avoid the evil of having superannuated judges. Here then is a means by which the fourth objection to the present at least avoid the evil of having saperannuated judges. Here teen is a means by which the fourth objection to the present judiciary system may be obviated. Now, if this be so, why pursue more extreme measures? Why go into experiments which may lead to mischief? Why go beyond a sufficient remedy? If a man had a wart on his nose which annoyed and disfigured him, he would not cut off his head, to get rid of it, if he could do so, by cutting off his nose. You would not take two steps to reach a given point, if you could do so by taking one. And now I ask you, do not elect the judiciary for a term of years by the people, to get rid of an evil, which can be equally well remedied by an election by the Legislature till a certain age.

which can be equally well remedied by an election by the Legislature till a certain age.

5th. We are pointed to the example of those States who have tried the election of the judiciary for a term of years by the people, and are triumphantly asked if it does not work well. I confess I am not well informed as to how the system works in those States referred to. It is enough for me to know, however, that in those States judges take the stump, and that even the learned and eminent chief justice, Sharkey of Mississippin plays the fiddle in the conrass for the judgeof Mississippi, plays the fiddle in the caurass for the judge-hip. Not long since he was opposed on account of one of his ecisions, which was either distasteful to, or thought not to fend that decision before the people on the stump. This shows how this matter will some day work. Even now in the infancy of the system a judge has to prove to the people, that a decision he has made is sound law; it is but a step r to require of judges pledges to certain legal opincast with every change in the strength of the parties pro-and con any particular set of legal doctrines.

But, it the system had been found to work as softly on its

ration for a particular system of government to show its ex-cellence, or to develope its faults. Error often lies hid under

NUMBER 24.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

ADVANCE IN COTTON AND FLOUR-SIR ROBERT PEEL KILLED BY AN ACCIDENT: By Telegraph and Express from Portland to Philadelph Hattrax, Tacassay, July 18, 1856 The steamship America arrived oil the marker has no but she did not reach her whatf much thes morning, owing

a dense fog that prevailed. The America arrived at live pool on Sunday noon, 30th ult., and sailed on the 6th at 2 P. M. We annex a summary of the news brough the papers received by her.

Sir Robert Peel was killed on the 28th of June, by bei

The growing crops of grain throughout the kingdom conti-nue promising, though the harvest may be later than the average of the seasons.

The Schleswig difficulty between Prussia and Denmark

had been satisfactorily adjusted.

Speculation is rife in England as to the probable effect the death of Sir Robert Peci will have on the position of par-tics. The general belief appears to be that the events will rather strengthen than weaken the holds of the present min

The death of Mr. Browne, M. P. for Mayo, was also announced in the House of Lords.

The ministry had suffered another defeat, by a majority of 22, on the Irish Franchise bill.

PORTUGAL. PORTUGAL.

We have received dates from Lisbon to the 9th ultimo. Great excitement prevailed there in consequence of the arrival of an American squadron in the Tagus to enforce the claim of \$70,000. Twenty-one days were allowed by the fined to resist the demand upon them.

In relation to the difficulty between the United States and Portugal, the correspondent of the Times says, that previous to the arrival of Commodore Morgan with the Indepen-

It was also said that Mr. Clayton had shown an equal dis-inclination to treat with Henry Bulwer, or to hear any ex-planation of facts relating to some of the claims arising from the destruction of the American cruiser, "General Arm-strong," in the port of Fayal by a British force, in 1814,— Subsequent to the arrival of the Mississippi, Mr. Clayton called upon the Minister of Foreign Albais, and verbally in-tinated that he should only thuated that he should only give the government twent four hours for a final resolution upon the different claims. He appears to have refused to give his ultimatum in writing. but to have left to be interred that he expected the proposal of a round sum for the whole of the claims. Mr. Clayton assumed a very decisive tone, which had the effect of alarming the government. But I believe they came to the resolution of Count Jojat's, addressing a note to Mr. Clayton, to the dicct that no ultimatum of twenty-fours could be submitted o the council of ministers, unless be presented it in writing. ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords on Monday night, the ministry suf-cred another defeat, by a majority of twenty-two, on the Irish franchise bill. The proposal of government was that the tranchise should be regulated by an £8 pound qualification, and Lord Stanley proposed an amendment, that the qualifi-cation £15 be instead. The amendment being carried, and the principle of the bill destroyed, government have since withdrawn it. They have also withdrawn the Lord Lieuenancy of Ireland bill, the Mercantile Marine bill, and the their determination to stick to the budget, and if need be,

appeal to the country unon it.

The sudden and violent death of Sir Robert Peel, caused a great sensation in England and France. The English papers are filled, almost to the exclusion of every thing else, with extended notices of the life and character of the late Premier, and with speculations as to the effect his death will have up-on the politics of his country. The particulars of his death ere thus stated: On Saturday evening, June 29, whilst proreeding from his residence in Whitehall up Constitution Hill, his horse suddenly shied at something passing, kicked up his differ the bearing of this posterin, cooled in all sincerity, it has horse suddenly since at something passage and his face. Althey are not in fault, and should not bear some of the blame they are not in fault, and should not bear some of the blame though rendered insensible by the fall, Sir Robert retained though rendered insensible by the fall, Sir Robert retained to this hold of the reins; and the animal being thus checked, lost his footing, and fell heavily upon the top of the baronet. Several gentlemen passing, rendered the necessary assistance, and ouse in Whitehall in a state of insensibility. All the medi at talent in London was soon at his service. Their unite

her Majesty and of the nation, of a public funeral, the fami-ly declined the honor, inasmuch as it was Sir Robert's last

ly declined the honor, inasanach as it was Sic Robert's last wish that he should be buried in Drayton Abbey, with as little parade as possible.

IRELAND.

The attention of government has been called to the treatment which Smith O'Brien has received at Brice Island, but without eliciting anything satisfactory from them. Large public meetings have been hold in Dublin, Limerick, and other cities, at which the conduct of government has been denounced by men of all shades of political opinion. At the Dublin meeting, a letter from Mr. O'Brien to Mr. Butt, Queen's counsel, was received, confirming all that had been traorted about the ernelity to which he was subjected.

Queen's counsel, was received, confirming all that had been reported about the crucity to which he was subjected.

FRANCE.

The proceedings in the Assembly on Thursday, were interrupted by a scene of violence between the members in the looby. Order was finally restored by the personal interference of the police. President Dupin has been re-elected President of the Assembly, by a large majority. Paris Bourse, 5's, 94 a 95.

A diplomatic dinner was given on Saturday, at the Eigster, in honor of the reconciliation of England and France, at which Lord Normandy and Gea. La Unite was present.

A duct was function of Sanday, at Verselles, between M.

guishing for want of fonds. The Moniteur states that the British caninet had shown great moderation in the Tuscan affair, and that it was nearly settled.

A proposal to suspend all labor on Sunday and all church holidays, was placed among the orders of the day.

On learning the melancholy intelligence of the death of Sir Robt. Peel, business was partially suspended, and several distinguished Frenchmen, including M. Guizot, left Paristor London, to be present at his funeral.

Louis Phillippe is said to be dying of cancer in the stomach, and his relations state that his life can scarcely last a month longer.

with the manner in which Mr. Gros conducted the media-tion of France, in the Greek affairs, that he has raised him to the rank of commander in the national order of the legion of Honer.

The Emperor of Russia has signified to the President of the Republic, that the presence of M. de Pressigny, at St. Petersburg, will be anything but agreeable. The mission of this gentleman to the Russian court falls, therefore to the

this gentleman to the Russian court falls, therefore to the ground. This sort of declamation is humbly submitted to.

SPAIN.

A decree has been published in Modrid, granting £200,000 to the Minister of Marine, for building two stemmers, and the purchase of timber for eight more vessels. The decree is founded on the augmenting of the Spanish Navy, as demonstrated by the late events in Cuba.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Reports are current that the Emperor of Russia intends, on the 1st December next, to abdicate in favor of his son, the hereditary Grand Prince, Alexander Nicolagewitch.

An imperial ukase has been issued prohibiting all the functionaries of Poland from marrying without obtaining leave from the head authority by whom they are employed.

The rumor of an insurrection in Bulgaria is contained.—
The insurgents attacked the fortress Belgradelezo, on the 15th, but were repulsed, with some loss, by the garrison.

On a subsequent attack, they appear to have gained possession of the fortress. One account says that 10,000 men are

Late advices state that the Pacha of Widdin, having collected a body of troops, attacked the insurgent peasants near that place, on the 18th, and after cutting down about 500, dispersed the remainder. It is supposed this affair will put an end to the rebellion.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Liverpoot, July 6—Cotton—The prices have advanced to a penny per lb. on all descriptions above inferior. The week's sales reach 60 000 bales, of which speculators took 17 000 and expertees 6000 bales.

17,000, and exporters 6000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Flour has slightly advanced, with an increased demand. Brown & Shipley quote Western at 16s to 22s, Philadelphia 23s, and Baltimore 23s to 23s 6d; some 15s a 21s per bbl. Wheat is quoted at 5s to 6s a 6s 3d per 70 lb. Com 5a26s for mixed. A good business is doing in

sales this month are 1842 hids, namely—256 Virginia Leaf; 290 Stemmed; 190 Kentucky Leaf; 993 Stemmed, and four

crops, speculators began to operate, and nearly the whole for resale, was taken within a week, as well as a large pro-portion by the trade; the whole at full prices, and the market

The Havre Cotton Market on Monday and Tuesday was very quiet. Sales of 1300 bales at previous rates. The America's news reached that city and caused an improved feeling. The sales of that day were 3600 bales at full prices.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, June 4.—The money market continues easy. Discounts of good bills sight 2% a 3 premium. Consols have fluctuated from 96% on Tuesday to 97.

At a public meeting in Petersburg, John Dodson, Esq. was selected to deliver the eulogy on President Taylor, on

some future day, to be named by a committee.